

HOL

5. Power; influence.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden*.
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Till*.
6. Custody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold* Of Bolinbroke. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
7. *HOLD of a ship*. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris*.
Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Jew*.
8. A lurking place; as, the *hold* of a wild beast or deer.
9. A fortified place; a fort.
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser*.
HOLDER. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.
In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
HOLDERFORTH. *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.
Whence some tub *holders* have made
In powdering tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holder*. *Addison's Freeholder*.
HOLDFAST. *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.
The several sorts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the fibres that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation*.
HOLDING. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew*.
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm*.
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong fides can volley. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLE. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *pole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare*.
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and fides. *Bacon*.
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw into it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and to return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Decadus*.
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet*.
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours*.
3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare*.
4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange*.
I have sighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison*.
5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.
When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
6. Some subterfuge or shift.
HOLIDAM. *n. f.* [*holy dame*.] Blessed lady. *Hammer*.
By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare*.
HOLLY. *adv.* [from *holy*.]
1. Piously; with sanctity.
Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holly*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
2. Inviolably; without breach.
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between
princes, that so *holly* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney*, b. ii.
HOLINESS. *n. f.* [from *holy*.]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

HOL

- And ill it doth become your *holiness*.
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays*.
Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior*.
We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers, Sermon 15*.
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope.
I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause fore his *holiness*. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy*.
HOLLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off *hollow* break the silent air. *Milton*.
To *HOLLA*. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halla*.]
To cry out loudly.
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
What *holling* and what stir is this to-day? *Shakespeare*.
HOLLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans fine *holland* bear. *Dryden*.
HOLLOW. *adj.* [from *hole*.]
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.
It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
Some search for *hollow* trees, and tell the woods. *Dryden*.
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tower's with clamours ring around. *Dryden*.
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.
The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden*.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly feigns him his enemy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornament. Rain*.
He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. ii.
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Hovell's Vocal Fanny*.
The *hollow* hearted, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
HOLLOW. *n. f.*
1. Cavity; concavity.
I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or ile, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham*.
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior*.
2. Cavern; den; hole.
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*.
Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erhanging
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior*.
3. Pit.
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unfightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison*.
4. Any opening or vacuity.
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25*.
5. Passage; canal.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy*.
To *HOLLOW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,
'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden's Ovid*.
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator*.
To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot. *This*

HOL

- This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, for no other reason but because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison's Spectator*.
He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope*.
HOLLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind events,
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is loaded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
HOLLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]
1. Cavity; state of being hollow.
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hist.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill*.
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet*.
2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons*.
HOLLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.
HOLLY. *n. f.* [*holcy*, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Mill*.
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last. *Gay*.
Some to the *holly* hedge
Nothing repair, and to the thicket come;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thompson's Spring*.
HOLLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*holihoc*, Saxon, commonly called *holypack*.]
Roscemallow.
It is in every respect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Mill*.
Hollyhock far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HOLLYROSE. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.
HOLLYTREE. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.
HOLME. *n. f.*
1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gilpin's Camden*.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Sus. lvi.*
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser*.
HOLocaust. *n. f.* [*holoc* and *causa*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.
Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray on the Creation*.
Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome*.
HOLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*holo* and *grapho*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.
HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.
In a long trunk the found is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon*.
HOLSTER. *n. f.* [*holster*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.
In's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hofe he cou'd not get. *Butler*.

HOM

- HOLT*, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e. hollow, especially when the name ends in *ton* or *dun*. *Gibson*.
HOLY. *adj.* [*haly*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]
1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Doubleless
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden*.
3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons*.
4. Sacred.
An evil foul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' ear. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*haly* and *ghost*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.
If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Locke*.
HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit Sunday.
HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast.
This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holidays* for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
Rome's *holidays*, you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you wert wont to feast. *Waller*.
3. A day of gayety and joy.
He writes verses, he speaks *holidays*, he smells April and May; he will carry it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
What, have I escap'd love-letters in the *holiday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare*.
4. A time that comes seldom.
Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication*.
HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.
Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davis*.
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham*.
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden*.
Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet. *Dryden*.
To *HOMAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER. *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by *homage* of some superior lord.
As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Caesar's *homager*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
HOME. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.
I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare*.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden*.
Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden*.
2. His own country.
How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.